

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8439

四十二年一月九日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1885.

九月正英音

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 8, AWING, German steamer, 400 P. Moes, Keeling 5th January, Ballast—WINTER & CO.
January 8, KWONGSAM, British steamer, 918, Jackson Whamp 8th January, General—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.
January 8, ELDEN, British bark, 600, Wm. Anthony, Sandakan 12th December, Timber—ORDEL
January 8, PRINCE WILHELMINA, Dutch bark, 370, Vinken Muller, Calobet 11th December, Timber—SIEMENS & CO.
January 8, MIA DEUTSCHMANN, German 3-m. ton, 164, Spierling, Amy 4th Jan., Ballast—BLACKHEAD & CO.
January 8, V. H. BESSIE, American ship, 1,027, S. B. Gibbs, Portland (Oregon) 12th Nov., Flour—CAPTAIN.
January 8, CLEOPATRA, British corvette, Henry N. Hippisley, Shanghai 2nd Jan.
January 8, ENAUX, Spanish steamer, 240 F. Blanco, Manila and Amoy 7th January, General—REINHOLD & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
8TH JANUARY.

Kokka, British str., for Swatow.
Yangtze, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

January 8, ALBANY, British steamer, for Hiogo.
January 8, PAUL JONES, American bark, for Iloilo.
January 8, T. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, for Iloilo.
January 8, TEHERAN, British str., for Yunnan.
January 8, CHEDDERS, Dutch str., for Saigon.
January 8, OMBRE, German bark, for Bangkok.
January 8, INGBERAND, German steamer, for Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
For ALVINA, str., from Kelang—Mr. Corde.
For ENRY, str., from Manila, &c.—1 European and 178 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British bark ELIAS reports left Sandakan on the 9th Dec., and had fine weather with light Easterly winds during the passage.

H.M.S. Cleopatra reports left Shanghai on the 2nd instant, and experienced fine weather and light winds throughout the passage.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(For last Mail's Advice.)

Lydias (s.) Japan Nov. 23
Reina Mercedes (s.) Manila Nov. 25
Corypha (s.) Shanghai Nov. 27
Brindisa (s.) Shanghai Nov. 27

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Elizabeth Liverpool via Cardiff July 23
Gustav & Oscar Cardiff Sept. 3
Chandernagor Cardiff Sept. 13
Ishbel Cardiff Sept. 17
Jessie Osborne Hamburg Sept. 25
Malibra London Sept. 27
Deutschland Cardiff Sept. 27
H. R. M. S. Clydian Plymouth Oct. 8
North American Penarth Oct. 11
Terniogoro New York Oct. 14
Thierry Newark Oct. 24
Barbary Wood Penang Oct. 21
N. G. W. Penang Oct. 21
Hindostan Cawnpore Oct. 23
Yorks (s.) London Nov. 14
Glenearn (s.) Glasgow via London Nov. 18
H. M. S. A. M. Plymouth Nov. 19
Claymore (s.) London Nov. 20
Ajax (s.) London Nov. 21
Oxford (s.) Liverpool Nov. 21
Glenlyon (s.) London Nov. 22
Brookhaven (s.) Liverpool Nov. 22
Achilles (s.) Liverpool Nov. 23
H. M. S. Hyma Queenstown Nov. 23
Edinburgh (s.) Antwerp Nov. 23

INTIMATIONS.

GEO. GOULET CHAMPAGNE.
PUSTAU & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [191]

AMER INDIEN.

DELICIOUS AND APERTIENT, only prepared with QUINQUINA: Excellent specific against Fever, and promotes digestion. WINES, LIQUORS, SYRUPS of the best Brands. RENE COINT. Sole Agent of MM. EVO, RAMOND & CO., of MARSEILLE. HAI PHONG, TONQUIN. [134]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER, has his studio removed to entirely NEW PREMISES, Ice House Lane, immediately behind the New Oriental Hotel. His NEW STUDIO is specially constructed for taking Instantaneous Portraits, and is on Sale adapted for the LARGEST GROUPS or THEATRICAL PICTURES. Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [193]

NOTICE.

CUTLER, PALMBER & CO., Wine Shippers, of LONDON, BOUDIÈRE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c. Their Representatives in China—Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., Hongkong, SHAW, CRAVEN & CO., Shanghai. Call attention to some of the items consigned to their care by this well-known house.

CIGARETTES.

Lancs, Merton, St. Julian, & Stillock CHAMPAGNE, Royal Wine, as supplied to Her Majesty.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

Selected White Seal and Amrose. These Sherries are also shipped in Jars.

INVALID POET WINE.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

COGNAC FOR STATE.

Three Stars, Two Stars, Prices on application to either of the above Firms.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

Runs daily a Ferry Boat between PEDDAN'S WHARF and Tsim-Tsui at the following hours—This Time Table will take effect from the 1st November, 1884.

WEEK DAY.

SAM HING, STULTZ, JUNE TAILOR, DRAPEUR, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed AT MODERATE PRICES.

LATEST AND CHEapest TRADE INNUNGSLICHEN.

REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Foreign.

COFFEE HOUSES.

East Side and Every Kind of EAST TAI TANS.

ALSO RATTAN CHAINS, COUCHES, &c.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Fourth door West from Pottinger Street. [1070]

INTIMATIONS.

MANILA CIGARS.

MANILA CIGARS.

MANILA CIGARS.

Our Special Brands are made from the finest

Tobacco grown in the PHILIPPINES.

HAVANA CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Several Choice Brands, Specially

Selected for

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [126]

KELLY & WALSH.

ARE NOW SHOWING

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

A Fine Selection of Fancy and Leather Goods, and useful Articles. Special attention is called to the large number of inexpensive Novelties.

New Year's Greetings.

A Speciaily Selected Lot of Invitation, Fashionable and Complimentary Stationery.

New Year's VISITING CARDS.

Visiting Cards for the New Year printed with the latest Novelty. The best Assortment of Fancy Type in the Colony. Customers who may require their Cards engraved will oblige by sending them Card Plates early.

DIARIES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Let's Commercial, Scribbling and Pocket Diaries—Pacific Coast Diaries, Anglo-Chinese Date Books, Blotting Paper with Japanned Covers.

WHATSOEVER ALPHABETS—As our supply may be exhausted in a few days we are now taking orders in advance.

KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF—

Christmas Greetings.

Christmas Illustrated.

Drapers Annual.

Illustrated London News Almanack.

Cassell's Annual Almanack.

God's Word Annual.

Sunday Magazine, and others.

New Patent Cigarette Makers.

Mordens Silver Pencils in Fancy Designs.

A quantity of New Double String Tennis Bats.

Tennis Balls.

Croquet Sets.

Lawn Tennis Sets.

Guineas & Calf Shoes.

Gentlemen's Dress Shoes.

New Designs in Inkstands.

New Photograph Albums very beautifully illuminated.

New Invitation Note Paper and Envelopes.

New Violin Strings, &c., &c., &c.

W. BREWELL, Queen's Road.

NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL. [125]

A. G. GORDON & CO., ENGINEERS and SHIP BUILDERS.

ARE Prepared to Undertake every description of ENGINEERING WORK both abroad and at home on most reasonable terms. PUNCTUALITY and FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

ESTIMATES furnished for the construction of STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS to the ENGINES and BOILERS of STEAM SHIPS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c.

The Agents of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Society for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No deposit may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.

4—Deposits may be made on behalf of relatives, or friends, in addition to the Depositor's own account.

5—Postors desirous of saving less than a dollar may do so by affixing ten-cent stamp to a form to be obtained at the Bank or Post Office. When the form is presented with ten cent stamp the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their disposal may have their balance transferred to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest.

7—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be added to Depositors on their daily balances.

9—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Post-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Post-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10—Covers containing Pass-Books.

11—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885. [126]

NOTICE.

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN LONDON ON 18th JULY, 1884.

UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1862 to 1883.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 in 200,000

SHARES of £10 EACH.

LONDON BANKERS:

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on terms which may be altered on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1885. [126]

AUCTIONS.

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR.

AUCTION of RACE PONIES,

THIS DAY,

the 30th instant, FOUR P.M.

In consequence of the Owner's immediate

departure for Home, the following well-

known PONIES will be sold via—

"DANDOLO,"

"CONQUEROR,"

"GITANO,"

"LUCIFER,"

"EVINI" (GRIFFIN),

"GAVOTTE,"

"STEYR

EXTRACTS.

THE NUGGET.
In a museum far famed of old,
I looked on a nut of glittering gold;
I looked so long, in thought so deep,
It seemed to me that life was sleep.
The rugged grew and grew in size;
It rolled and whirled before mine eyes;
Two gold, yet had the form and features
Of some fantastic living creature;
With toothed and curved head,
And strongly bony bones—
"Prayest thou for wisdom, silly youth?"
Does blindly seek the way of truth,
Or dream that mind to thee was given?
To waste mere nuptials on Heaven?
That nature's Sunday glibly misleads,
On busy weekdays never minds,
The souls of men, at their death rules.
Then book, milkman, book to send;
And learn, if there don't rightly tang,
All else but money is no right;
"Tis money's magic time-old art,
That stills the conscience, twas the heart;
Bids fatherless true, and ugly fair,
And credits gods with capacious rags;
Got money then—there only need—
Let bankers' books express thy greed,
And if don't bold and know no shame,
So gainst thine ease and worldly fame!"

BAT.
But it spoke no more, its words were drowned
In a grandly sweet, celestial sound;
Within waves of music seemed to roll
Rhythm through my ravished soul;
"Metal is matter, and truth is eternal;
Truth is the peer, the treasure supreme;
True but that, bladdish of pale;
Strive but for that, regardless of self!"

W. L. C.

ARAB AND ENGLISH HORSES.

The racing season that is now virtually ended (a very remarkable one, in many respects) will be of some interest to the British "turf" by reason of what has been variously termed the "Arab Experiment" and the "Arab Farce," of the year 1884. It is not generally known, or it is forgotten, that some four years ago an indirect proposal was made to the Jockey Club for the establishment of special races to be confined to horses of pure Arabian blood. The author of the proposal was Mr. W. S. Blunt, the well-known champion of Arab; but our turf legislature declined, at that time, to give the least official countenance to what may be regarded as a fanciful scheme. However, Mr. Blunt did not allow the matter to drop. By a series of articles in the *Wednesday Evening Post*, he succeeded in attracting a certain amount of public attention to the subject, and soon found numerous allies in the press as well as in society eager to aid him in his endeavours to regenerate the English thoroughbred. Dark hints were thrown out in various quarters that our modern British race-horse is no longer the perfect quadruped that he used to be in some unknown period of the past: it was suggested that he is deficient in temper, staying-power, and even in speed. These defects it was proposed to remedy by a fresh admixture of the Eastern blood which is known to run in the veins of our thoroughbreds. It was seriously argued that "the speed that is in the English horse, though developed by a long process of selection, came all from the Arabian; and the pure-bred Arabian must in the long run beat the impure." In a word, "a return to the Arab" was advised for our horse-breeders, much as a "return to Bentle" has lately been advocated for the improvement of Greek scholarship.

At length the Jockey Club (perhaps wearied, like the unjust judge in the parable, by its importunities) was induced to take the

matter in hand; the result being the institution of weight-for-age races, confined to horses of pure Arab blood.

The idea was a non-sense, and took the popular imagination; albeit those who remembered Mr. Blunt's idiosyncrasies in the wider field of Oriental politics did not feel altogether satisfied. At Newmarket those misgivings were by no means allayed by the rumours, ripe before the race, that the local trainers had even ridden their own jockeys successfully alongside the illustrious sons and daughters of the East. No doubt many a man felt an interest in beholding in the flesh the famous Arab steed which the literature of his boyhood had taught him to be the embodiment of all the equine virtues; but as to the race itself, the prophecies did not prophesy falsehood, and it excited nothing but laughter. It is a sufficient commentary on the vaunted stamp of these Eastern strangers that nearly the whole lot were thoroughly "settled" at the corner of the Pianation; while in respect of speed, the race was contested by humurists, to a funeral procession. All this was most disheartening, not only to those who felt that they had lost an ideal, but to all rational Englishmen who support the turf, not as a great instrument for gambling, but as the best and only means of improving our national thoroughbred. As a racing machine, the career of the Arab is at an end; and our English breed will continue to send their mares to Darvaster or Galopin in preference to Asil or Dicaster. Perhaps this tragic result was not wholly unexpected by those who had taken the trouble to investigate the historical statements of some of the promoters of the "farce"; it is a gross exaggeration to maintain that our modern race-horse is a pure Arabian. No doubt the blood of the Byerly Turk and of the Darley and Godolphin Arabs flows in the veins of every living English thoroughbred; but many of the pure in the Stud Book are of uncertain, and therefore, presumably, native lineage; in fact, there are nearly a score of such names in the pedigree of Eclipse alone. At the present time the Arabian element in the winner of the Derby or the Oaks must have become almost infinitesimal. At any rate, the vast superiority of the British race-horse to the so-called Arab has been repeatedly proved to demonstration in India; where an Arab sometimes receives an allowance of no less than 40 lb. from an English thoroughbred above the most ordinary "selling plate" form, and even then is rarely "in it." Indeed, Admiral Ross used to declare that the worst English horse in training could give the best Arab 4st. and a heating at any time and over any course. Therefore, no room for the "Arab in our national economy," unless there should be some foundation for the vague notion that a cross between an Arab and our thoroughbred will make an almost ideal bidder. If it be found that the reintroduction of Arab blood will either directly or indirectly supply the existing deficit of qualified hunters, mainly caused by the suppression of Irish hunting, this will surely compensate for much present disappointment.

But there is an interesting question in connection with this controversy, that has never hitherto received adequate consideration. There are strong reasons for believing that it is possible to make a Phoenician distinction between the "phenomenal" and the "real," between the wretched mediocrities whose performances during the past season we have seen (and ridiculed) and the perfect Arab of which Asil and his brethren are but counterfeits, presentations. If we can trust the best, and most recent authorities, the purest breed of Arab horses is to be found only in Nejd, the least-known province of Arabia—itself an almost unexplored country. No doubt the French Government, the largest monarch in Europe, prides themselves on the purity of their Arab, and their agents in the East require a written pedigree

for every horse they purchase from the Bedouin Sheikhs, who, good simple souls, are entirely trustworthy in all statements they may make with regard to their horses, though in nothing else. At times, too, an unscrupulous pilgrim will return to Cairo, or Damascus, from Mecca with a weedy-looking specimen that he will avow to be a genuine Nujdeh. But the truth is, that every Bedouin is by nature and inclination what Mr. Bright calls an opponent with an inconveniently good memory—a flat; and he will endeavour to make up for his other ethical shortcomings by strict observance of the scriptural injunction to "take" in the stranger in horse-dealing as well as in politics. There is a very strong probability that no Nujdeh horse has been seen in Europe for more than a century; in fact, the rigid protection in force with regard to horses almost precludes the possibility of export. We may hope still, that, at some future day there will burst upon our dazed eyesight a paragon of equine excellency. Meanwhile, Mr. Blunt and the other friends of the Arab steed cannot be said to have earned our gratitude by their unhappy experiment; for they have robbed us of another cherished illusion.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COLLARS.

The arch-philosopher of clothes, Teufel-droch, lays down as an axiom that collars, "as despicable as we think them, are unspeakably significant." We were not aware before that any one thought clothes despicable, except tropical savages, practical theatrical managers, and purchasers of second-hand garments when cheapening the price thereof. In these cases, indeed, they are pronounced despicable, as restrictive of movement in the first case, and of high art in the second, and as "hardly worth the carrying away" in the third. We will, however, allow that point to pass. Significantly they undoubtedly are, and emblematic, as the same authority says, not of want only, but of a manifold cutting victory over want." But unfortunately this great philosopher of Weissnichtwo, like many other gentlemen in the same line of business, makes the mistake of placing other people on his own intellectual level, acting on the principle of *verbum san*, and does not give us the philosophy of each individual garment, as we wish he could have done. We are still left to our own wits to particularise the correspondences. This task, however, must not be shirked. The true philosophy of each article of dress would be invaluable to us in these days, when so much depends upon the outer man; and more especially would a scientific analysis of the occult meaning of collars be thankfully received at the present time, now that the collar promises to re-assume its old pre-eminence in attire. It will have been noticed that only the other day two gentlemen, who have devoted their lives, and their individual shares of the world's ingenuity, to the fashioning of this particular article, had a little difference of opinion as to what constituted originality, and what plagiarism, in collars. Now, the existence of a similar philosophy on this special subject would have obviated any difficulty of this kind, and would have saved a learned judge not only the trouble of applying a heavy law, but also the necessity of making a few humorous remarks suited to the case, which in doubt be, if not his audience, would have gladly been spared. By knowing exactly what a collar means, no doubt would have procured a further surtax the speculation lasted long enough. The Germans, however, observed the margin. German sugar began to pour in, and the refiners have lowered the price at home to save themselves. Hence the sudden rise and as sudden fall in price by which consumers have been puzzled.

dantly with this particular collar may be thought to be accidental to the carelessness, but the philosopher they are connected as cause and effect. Then again, this "enruber" collar is an emblem of the same kind of submission, but with decided difference. This collar, at first, the prerogative of our gilded youth, and used principally for the illumination of stage doors on dark nights, where gas is not particularly abundant, has become almost common property among bachelors. It is emblematic, of course, of subversion to "woman, lovely woman," as differentiated from the dame who sits at home. The higher the collar, the more choky the feeling it gives its wearer, the stiffer its starch, the more it is a token of reverence and respect to the sweater univer-

sal portion of the creation. The want of an object of reverence we know to be one of the strongest yearnings of the human breast,

and the master collar, as an emblem of reverence to the ladies, is a "manifold cutting victory" over this want.

We approach with some diffidence the consideration of another collar, even more renowned than those we have mentioned. It is a collar celebrated by story and song, and one in the portraiture of which some of our cleverest artists have striven. Its outline, its amplitude, its involutions, its animation, its curvatures and prancings, its swelling and its dejection—are all familiar to us. It is that collar, in short, which has immortalised its wearer quite as much as the Franchise Bill. Being a personal collar, it has, of course, in the first place, a personal correspondence with its wearer which it is not difficult to trace. Its involutions are but the reflex of his logic, its amplitude of rhetoric, while its extreme fluency probably embodies the accommodativeness of his policy. But according to our theory, it must also represent some form of submission to the will of the people is that this grand old collar typifies and with such a collar to trust to, no wonder that the map-headed and bare-throated should place their confidence.

Our space has permitted us to notice only a few of the more popular collars; but we hope we have suggested to our readers a line of thought which will follow out to its completion for themselves. If "Society fails through Infidelity on Cloth" as Teufel-droch says, equally true is it that Society walks in submission by Collars.—Globe.

WORKING THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

A speculation among some sugar refiners revealed by the *Times* shows how much these poor fellows needed public charity in the shape of the surtax on foreign sugar besides the bounty, exportation, and the meaning of collars has been kindly received at the present time, now that the collar promises to re-assume its old pre-eminence in attire. It will have been noticed that only the other day two gentlemen, who have devoted their lives, and their individual shares of the world's ingenuity, to the fashioning of this particular article, had a little difference of opinion as to what constituted originality, and what plagiarism, in collars. Now, the existence of a similar philosophy on this special subject would have obviated any difficulty of this kind, and would have saved a learned judge not only the trouble of applying a heavy law, but also the necessity of making a few humorous remarks suited to the case, which in doubt be, if not his audience, would have gladly been spared. By knowing exactly what a collar means, no doubt would have procured a further surtax the speculation lasted long enough. The Germans, however, observed the margin. German sugar began to pour in, and the refiners have lowered the price at home to save themselves. Hence the sudden rise and as sudden fall in price by which consumers have been puzzled.

The foundation of the collar-philosophy must be, of course, the meaning of the collar itself, generally considered. Following the pole that any explorer prior to Markham and Parr, was truly admirable, the neck ring, then restricting itself, playing its part, so as to speak, with the "reserve force" which characterises the modern comedian; till we have arrived at the comically diminutive, but not the less significant, collars of to-day. A multitude of small facts prove that to be the origin of the article in question. The policeman takes an opponent by the collar, not because it is particularly convenient to do so, but because it is an emblematic act, reminding the offender, as well as all the bystanders, that he is the slave and subject of the law. Then, again, a man really puts on a collar, though he may not know it, as a token of submission to society in general, which is proved by the fact that the more a man goes into society the more clean collars he puts on, and the fact that gentlemen who revolt against society, and prey upon it make their independence most frequently by the absence of any collar at all. From these parts we have drawn the conclusion that the collar, specifically, is an emblem of submission. It only remains to reconcile this conclusion with the general one—of others being a "manifold cutting victory over want," which is done when we reflect that submission is frequently the best way to victory over anything; of sloping to conquer, in fact. It remains, of course, to apply this general principle, and see what particular forms of submission the various forms of collar correspond.

Hence the neck ring, which is the emblem of the modern comedian; till we have arrived at the comically diminutive, but not the less significant, collars of to-day.

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The policeman takes an opponent by the collar, not because it is particularly convenient to do so, but because it is an emblematic act, reminding the offender, as well as all the bystanders, that he is the slave and subject of the law. Then, again, a man really puts on a collar, though he may not know it, as a token of

submission to society in general, which is proved by the fact that the more a man goes into society the more clean collars he puts on, and the fact that gentlemen who revolt against society, and prey upon it make their independence most frequently by the absence of any collar at all.

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